

On Falklands Anniversary, the Blame Is Still Undecided

Carrington Viewed As Loss to Politics

By Peter Osnos

Washington Post Service

LONDON — "What happened in the Falklands has been a great national humiliation," Lord Carrington observed grimly last April 2 on the evening he resigned as Britain's foreign secretary.

He had to go, he said months later, to stem the British public's fury in those early April days over Argentina's invasion of the distant colony.

The governor of a British territory had been forcibly removed, an alien flag had been raised over an occupied population." Lord Carrington told an attentive House of Lords. "The wide sense of outrage and impotence was understandable and I was at the head of the Foreign Office. It did not seem to me a time for self-justification and certainly not to cling to office.

"I think that the country is more important than oneself."

Events in the invasion aftermath have enabled the sixth Baron Carrington to voice such magnanimous sentiments. Britain regained the Falklands in June. In January an official inquiry concluded that Lord Carrington could not reasonably be blamed for the Argentine action. Victory and vindication combined to permit restoration of Lord Carrington's reputation as one of Britain's best foreign secretaries in this century.

Now, as the country marks the anniversary of the crisis, it is generally acknowledged that any minuses for Britain in the Falklands affair — the loss of lives, the high cost of maintaining a substantial garrison, the strain on relations with Latin America — must also include the departure of Lord Carrington from Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government.

A senior Western diplomat said: "Whatever was in the cabinet was an outward looking mind that had a sense of Britain's destiny in the 1980s. The approach in foreign policy has become more 'little England,' more chauvinistic, less imaginative. Lord Carrington had the gift of wit, elegance and style, combined with intuitive intellectual strength."

Simon Jenkins, political editor of *The Economist*, wrote: "An urbane, decisive man, Lord Carrington proved adept as departmental head and as tutor to the prime minister. ... By early 1982 he had bludgeoned her into recognizing that the Foreign Office was

at least a necessary evil of British government. He had come, as a reluctant admirer, to the same view about her."

Lord Carrington achieved a solid record of accomplishments in his three years in office. He presided over the conference that led to the transformation of Rhodesia to Zimbabwe, a goal that had eluded Britain for more than a decade. He was instrumental in shaping the European Community's innovative position in favor of Palestinian self-determination and made a determined effort to weasel the Russians out of Afghanistan.

That Lord Carrington and the two deputy ministers who resigned with him did not fully foresee the dangers in Argentina's insistent claim to the Falklands is a responsibility they shared with British governments for a generation.

Yet Lord Carrington acknowledges that in significant respects he was an anachronism, which probably contributed to his downfall. As a hereditary peer, an aristocrat, he was outside the relative rough-and-tumble of British electoral politics. Not being a real threat to Mrs. Thatcher for the party leadership, he had the greater leeway for working with her that was instrumental to his success.

But without a voice of his own in the House of Commons, he could play no role in defending the government once the invasion took place. Lord Carrington now tells visitors that he was almost certainly the last member of the Lords to serve in so sensitive a post as foreign minister.

Lord Carrington is said to have been profoundly shaken by the savagery of attacks on him in the heated weekend that followed Argentina's invasion April 2. In an otherwise restrained House of Lords speech earlier this year, he said that "the press was being for blood."

Politicians, even in his own party, pounced on him in their indignation. During 30 years of public service, Lord Carrington had not been subjected to that sort of abuse.

He was deeply downcast in the weeks that followed his resignation, friends recall, spending most of his time at the family's 300-year-old manor house in Buckinghamshire. He refused to discuss the Falklands in public and resigned from the Carlton Club, one of the venerable meeting grounds for the Conservative establishment.

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British forces raised the Union Jack and the navy's White Ensign after they recaptured South Georgia, a Falklands dependency, after a battle in April 1982.

tions with Argentina about the Falklands are possible. Lord Carrington does not speak openly about his own views, but while endorsing Mrs. Thatcher's position in his Lords speech he managed also to laud its necessity and seemed to be warning against the dangers of excessive nationalism.

The Falklands was bad, he said, "because we have got ourselves, through no fault of our own, into the position which successive governments have sought to avoid. We are committed ... to spending large sums of money and to accepting a distortion of our defense policy."

This commitment, he went on, should not lead Britain to "retreat into our island home believing that we can, as a result of the Falklands, ignore the rest of the world. We should not be tempted into believing that we in this country are not part of Europe and the Western world with an obligation and a duty to settling the many problems on the international scene."

"There is much to do and our aim should be to continue to resolve differences by genuine negotiation," he added.

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Buenos Aires Awaits Commission's Report

By Douglas Grant Minc

The Associated Press

BUENOS AIRES — Leopoldo Galtieri, the former Argentine president and army commander who launched the ill-fated invasion of the British-administered Falkland Islands last April 2, is now in civilian clothes, in retirement and in disgrace.

Since being dismissed from both the presidency and the army command following Argentina's military victory over Britain last June, Mr. Galtieri, a retired general, has been a virtual recluse in his 19th-floor suburban apartment.

And the country's 28 million inhabitants are still waiting for a report from an armed forces commission investigating "political and strategic responsibility" for the conflict that cost 1,000 lives and billions of dollars.

Some are awaiting the report more anxiously than others. The young former consultants at the Malvinas Veterans Center are impatient and skeptical. Las Malvinas is the Argentine name for the Falklands.

"We're waiting for the report, because when it comes out we're going to study it point by point and say 'This is what's true and this is a lie,'" said Miguel Angel Trinidad, 20, the group's secretary, who spent 10 weeks in the trenches.

The report is going to come out all twisted. How can you expect them, the same ones who managed the war so poorly, to give a truthful report?" he said during an interview in the center's headquarters.

The military bureaucracy has not completely prevented the Falklands war story from being told. The prisoners of war returned by Britain in the weeks after the fighting described cowardice, corruption and logistical incompetence among much of the Argentine officer corps.

Jorge Luis Borges, 83, the venerable Argentine author, put it this way: "The Malvinas war demonstrated that Argentine anti-communist regime was strengthening ties with the United States and emphasizing the country's 'Western and Christian' identity."

He alluded to the regime's mid-1970s campaign against leftist guerrillas that resulted in the "disappearances" of 6,000 to 15,000 people. Local and international human rights organizations claim many of the missing had nothing to do with the revolutionaries but were summarily executed on suspicion of subversion.

The war drastically altered Argentine foreign policy. Before the conflict, friends recall, the military men are much more dangerous to their compatriots than they are to an enemy in the field."

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WORLD BRIEFS

Thais Say Vietnamese Repelled

BANGKOK (AP) — The Foreign Ministry said about 300 Vietnamese troops drove about a mile into Thailand twice Friday but were driven back across the border into Cambodia both times.

No independent confirmation was available. Reporters are barred from the battle area and the announcement was greeted with some skepticism by observers. The ministry said the first incursion occurred near the refugee camp of Nong Samet and the second one near Phnom Chai, where Vietnamese forces overran a Khmer Rouge base Thursday. It said 200 Cambodian refugees were killed by the Vietnamese, but there was no confirmation of the figure.

Thai officers in the area said Thai gunners traded artillery fire with Vietnamese forces across the border in Cambodia Friday, and that Khmer Rouge guerrillas regrouped and launched harassment raids against the Vietnamese. The Thais also helped move about 15,000 Cambodian civilians from the region to a UN refugee camp near That Siam, three miles (4.8 kilometers) southeast of Phnom Chai, a Khmer Rouge stronghold overrun by the Vietnamese Thursday in heavy fighting that officials said left at least 32 Cambodians dead and 150 wounded.

France Can't Locate Dioxin Waste

PARIS (AP) — The 47 drums of dioxin that French officials have been trying to locate for months "could be in France or in any other country," Huguette Boichardou, the French environment minister said Friday.

"We don't know where they are," she concluded in an interview with Radio Monte-Carlo, explaining that a document that she had earlier described as indicating the destination of the drums was not conclusive.

The 41 drums containing 2.2 tons of dioxin-bearing debris from the dioxin-contaminated town of Seveso, Italy, entered France in September 1982 and initially were taken to a depot in the northern French city of Saint-Quentin. But French environmental officials have not yet been able to learn where the drums left Saint-Quentin or where they went, although some evidence suggests they were taken to West Germany.

Italian Left Acts to Improve Ties

ROME (Reuters) — Clear signs emerged Friday of an improvement in the tense relations between Italy's Communist and Socialist parties.

The parties, in a joint statement to rebuff charges of corruption in leftist city administrations, spoke of "a tendency toward improvement in our parties' ties." It was made public following a meeting Thursday between leaders of the parties and suggested a degree of understanding not apparent for several years.

The statement said recent judicial actions could not fail to provoke "strong doubts about political manipulation," an apparent allusion to suspected attempts by Christian Democrats to discredit leftist city councils before local elections. Both leftist parties said they intended to extend their cooperation in local government, where the left runs several major cities in sometimes uneasy alliance. The development appeared certain to irritate the dominant Christian Democrats, with whom the Socialists are partners in a four-party coalition.

Soviet Aide Asked to Leave Spain

MADRID (Reuters) — A Soviet diplomat has been asked to leave Madrid after Spanish authorities discovered that he was engaged in activities they described as incompatible with his status, Foreign Ministry sources said Friday.

No official comment was available on press reports that the Spanish and Soviet authorities had arranged the departure to avoid reciprocal action by the Kremlin and that three more diplomats were involved.

Since 1977, 11 Russians have left the country after being accused of espionage.

For the Record

WASHINGTON (UPI) — President Ronald Reagan has nominated Admiral William N. Snell as commander in chief of U.S. naval forces in Southern Europe, the Pentagon announced Friday.

BEIJING (UPI) — Former U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger paid a surprise visit Friday to Beijing to meet with Foreign Minister Wu Xinxiong and other officials, the official Xinhua press agency announced.

U.S. Arms Plan Seeks Bilateral Reductions

(Continued from Page 1)

Pravia report. Conversely, the United States, which relies on nuclear submarines, including the Trident under construction, would be under SALT-2.

By all accounts, Mr. Rowny, who appears solidly in position as chief negotiator despite a recent flap over his skepticism about Soviet willingness to compromise, believes the Soviet Union is playing for time.

"There are no signs of imminent Soviet interest in an agreement except for some throwaway lines, for example above more Soviet flexibility on verification," a U.S. source said.

Mr. Rowny apparently believes that Soviet negotiators are hoping that Western disarmament movements and congressional budget cuts will blunt the Reagan administration's arms plans thus reducing the Soviet incentive to negotiate.

The main Soviet concern, however, seems to be the parallel talks on intermediate-range missiles, in which U.S. officials say the Soviet Union is hoping for a split between the United States and its European allies.

On strategic arms, European governments are generally supportive of the U.S. approach, a U.S. official said. This is partly because, he added, that could rapidly change if an interim agreement emerged in the Euromissiles talks and the two sets of negotiations were then merged.

Meanwhile, both he and other U.S. officials dismissed a suggestion that Mr. Reagan's recent talk of U.S. anti-missile defenses had compromised the outlook for the strategic arms limitations talks.

"The president is talking about the distant future," a U.S. official said. He added that Mr. Rowny last October led a U.S. review of the existing Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty, which bars deployment of such defensive systems, and found it compatible with U.S. arms-control intentions.

"But of course, cutting defensive systems implies cutting offensive systems, too," the official said, an apparent hint that the United States will not negotiate fruitlessly on strategic arms indefinitely.

Video Game Arcades Are Banned by Taipei

TAIPEI — The government issued a national ban Friday on video game arcades, saying the games had promoted juvenile delinquency.

"Some schoolchildren had become juvenile delinquents, stealing and robbing and fighting after they got hooked on video games," a police spokesman said. The Philippines and Indonesia have banned video games, and in Singapore advertisements for them have been banned.

Israel-Lebanon Talks Are Said to Progress

(Continued from Page 1)

"over-optimistic" and cautioned that obstacles remained to a complete agreement.

President Ronald Reagan announced Thursday that Israel's request to purchase F-16 warplanes would not be granted until Israeli troops were out of Lebanon. Administration officials have expressed annoyance in recent weeks over Israel's rejection of a U.S. package of security proposals for southern Lebanon. These are said to fall short of Israeli demands for a residual military presence on Lebanese soil.

In Beirut, the Lebanese state radio said that Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan and Foreign Minister El-Salem, after meeting Friday with Lebanon's negotiators, "found that the tripartite negotiations have returned to their objective course," The Associated Press reported.

If we look at the draft agreement that has been negotiated from a general standpoint, we find that most of the issues have been resolved and that the remaining points of contention became fewer," the radio said. The negotiating teams of the United States, Israel and Lebanon will meet four times a week starting next Tuesday instead of twice a week, in an effort to speed up the talks, the radio added.

The Lebanese government has reportedly agreed to integrate Major Haddad's militia into the army, but has objected strenuously to Major Haddad's becoming its commander, given that he is technically a deserter.

Palestinian Peace Plan

Palestinian officials are working on the framework of a compromise peace formula to be ratified by other Arab states as a new basis for talks with Israel, an informed source said Friday, according to an Associated Press report.

The source, who asked not to be identified, said the compromise plan would include elements of an initiative by Mr. Reagan and one put forward by Arab states in Fez, Morocco, last September. He said the plan might go so far as to recognize Israel's right to exist in a desert.

Neither Lebanon nor the United States accepted this, arguing that it would give Syria a pretext for leav-



PATH OF DESTRUCTION — Lava pouring from Sicily's Mount Etna begins to flow into a restaurant on the volcano's slopes. The volcano, the most active in Europe, has been spewing lava since Monday. Many structures on the mountain have been destroyed.

Reagan Takes the Offensive on Arms

(Continued from Page 1)

on a rollback of Soviet missile forces as the price of any arms agreement that becomes the hallmark of his presidency as much as the tax cut and tax and budget cuts.

The latest public relations offensive reflects the rhythm of the presidency, a low public profile in the long period of budget formulation

and the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

"He's deliberately on the offensive now because he wants to lay the groundwork for those major debates," said David R. Gergen, the White House communications director. "Look what's coming up after the recess: MX, Adelstein, El Salvador, military spending and the nuclear freeze."

Some past White House staffs have worried about overreaching their president. But Mr. Reagan's advisers encouraged him to speak

out, especially after Defense Secretary Casper W. Weinberger ran into strong congressional resistance to a 10-percent increase in military spending in fiscal 1984.

"There were alarm bells going off all over the place," a White House official said. "There was a feeling that the president had to get out front and that Cap had given his all and it was not making enough difference. The truth is, Cap was an extinct volcano."

The president's recent appearances have not been without inconsistencies. Mr. Reagan is known among his staff and other politicians for pitching his message to his live audience, almost as if he were unashamed of possible repercussions elsewhere.

His speech to evangelical Christians in Orlando, in which he denounced the nuclear freeze as "a dangerous fraud" and the Soviet Union as "the focus of evil in the modern world," caused a backlash

but was defended by some sides as a boost to conservatives or an appropriate stirring of moral fervor against the Soviet Union. But privately other high officials winced and said the speech should have been more heavily edited.

Flogging in Mozambique

MAPUTO, Mozambique — Convictions for armed robbery, child rape and black marketing in Mozambique will carry a mandatory flogging under a law published Friday.

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Quake Kills Up to 500 In Colombia

Reuters

BOGOTÁ — Five hundred people may have been killed and as many as 2,000 injured Thursday in an earthquake that devastated the city of Popayán, the president of Colombia's Civil Defense said.

The official, Carlos Martínez Sacn, provided the estimates after visiting the ruins of the city of 130,000 people, 230 miles (370 kilometers) southwest of Bogotá.

Congress May Tighten Curbs On CIA's Latin Operations

By Philip Taubman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Senator Daniel P. Moynihan, vice chairman of the Senate intelligence committee, says that Congress may have tightened restrictions on U.S. intelligence activities in Central America to prevent involvement in efforts to overthrow the government of Nicaragua.

"A growing number of my colleagues question whether the CIA is carrying, with the law," the New York Democrat said in an interview. Last December, Congress approved an amendment to an omnibus appropriations bill for the fiscal year 1983 that prohibits U.S. support for any military effort to topple the Nicaraguan government.

"There is a crisis of confidence building between the committee and the intelligence community over this issue," Mr. Moynihan said.

The Central Intelligence Agency, which is responsible for the covert operations, has maintained to Congress that its support for paramilitary groups in Central America is for limited purposes, including the interdiction of arms to guerrillas in El Salvador, and does not involve an effort to overthrow the Nicaraguan government.

"They say it complies with the law," Mr. Moynihan said. "Committee members are saying we're not so sure. We may have to rewrite the law to make more explicit what our intentions are. I don't think intelligence officials

have taken the measure of our concern here."

Mr. Moynihan's comments are the strongest indication to date of mounting concern in Congress about U.S. intelligence operations in Central America, particularly those focused on Nicaragua. It reflects, as well, general uneasiness among members of both parties in Congress about the Reagan administration's overall policy for the region.

Three members of the House who returned Thursday from a visit to Central America called for directly tying U.S. economic and military assistance to El Salvador to progress in reaching a negotiated settlement of the conflict there.

The three members, Representative James L. Oberstar, Democrat of Minnesota; Bill Richardson, Democrat of New Mexico; and James McJeffords, a Vermont Republican, called for unconditional negotiations between the Salvadorean government and the guerrillas. "At some point, if progress is not made, the money will be cut off," Mr. Oberstar said at a press conference.

When Congress reconvenes next week, the Senate and House will resume consideration of an administration request to increase military assistance to El Salvador from \$26 million to \$110 million for the current fiscal year.

Congressional concern about U.S. intelligence activities in the region has been heightened by a recent increase in fighting between units based in Honduras and Costa Rica that have received U.S. assistance, including money, advice and military equipment, have put some of that assistance to use during their current offensive in Nicaragua.

The law passed by Congress last year prohibits American support to paramilitary groups "for the purpose" of overthrowing the Nicaraguan government.

In the wake of the recent fighting between the military and anti-government forces in Nicaragua, renewed proposals for a more restrictive amendment have been discussed. Representative Michael D. Barnes, Democrat of Maryland, chairman of the House foreign affairs subcommittee on Latin America, introduced such an amendment in March.

Mr. Moynihan said that the Senate Intelligence Committee will review CIA activities in Central America during the next several weeks. He said that the committee, which tries to operate on a bipartisan basis, has not yet reached a consensus as to whether the Boland amendment has been breached.

Other members, who asked not to be identified, said that sentiment on the committee runs strongly to the view that the law has been violated in spirit, if not in letter. They said that the committee chairman, Senator Barry M. Goldwater, Republican of Arizona, shares that opinion.



Representatives James L. Oberstar, center, and James M. Jeffords, right, offered recommendations at a news conference Thursday after returning to Washington from a fact-finding trip to El Salvador. At left is John McAward, a human rights activist.

Some members of Congress advocated adopting a more restrictive amendment that would bar U.S. support for any paramilitary group in Central America.

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The two congressional intelligence committees have been troubled by the CIA's covert operations in Central America since plans for the activities were approved by President Ronald Reagan in November 1981.

The plan, according to senior national security officials, called for the creation of at least one paramilitary force in Central America. One mission was an effort to block the flow of arms which the administration says goes from the Soviet Union and Cuba, through Nicaragua, to the guerrillas in El Salvador.

It is not clear whether the antiterrorist division regards the January meeting as significantly different from previous ones or whether the Reagan administration takes a dim view of this relationship. Assistant Attorney General William F. Baxter declined to discuss the issue Thursday.

It was also not known whether there is any relation between concern about the January meeting and a department inquiry dating from the mid-1970s into the activities of the international oil companies in general. Last September, when a New York Times interviewer asked about the long-dormant case, Mr. Baxter said he had recently "revisited" it, adding: "There may be some activity there sooner or later."

Aramco, which was formed in 1933 when the Saudi government signed a concession agreement with Standard of California, produces more crude oil and natural gas liquids than any company in the world and accounts for about 97 percent of Saudi output.

In 1980, Aramco's peak year, the company's output was 3.52 billion barrels, an average of 9.63 million a day. This is about equal to total U.S. production.

In the past decade or so, Aramco has been the biggest source of crude oil supplies for the American partners.

U.S. Investigates 4 Oil Companies' Dealings With Saudis

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Justice Department is looking into possible antitrust violations in the relationship of four major American companies that jointly pump and buy most of the oil produced by Saudi Arabia.

Specifically, according to a senior department official who asked that he not be identified, the antitrust division has raised questions internally about a meeting in early January in which top officials of the companies met in Geneva with Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Saudi oil minister. The subject was the slumping world oil market, which had led to sharp declines in prices.

The officials, who are believed to have been summoned by Sheikh Yamani, were George M. Keller, chairman of Standard Oil Co. of California; Clinton C. Garvin Jr., chairman of Exxon Corp.; John K. McKinley, chairman of Texaco Inc., and William P. Ticevouras, president of Mobil Corp.

The four companies operate Saudi oil facilities under contract to the Arabian American Oil Co., Aramco. The Saudi government assumed a 25-percent interest in Aramco from the partners in 1973, raised its stake to 60 percent in 1974 and obtained the rest in 1980.

The January meeting, the justice official said Thursday, "caused some concern" at the department, which has not decided to open a formal investigation into whether the companies were engaged in anti-competitive behavior such as price-fixing.

"The procedure is you open an investigation if you think there's a reasonable possibility of discovering something," the source said. "You then start calling people requesting documents. But it's a nontrivial act to open an investigation. You have to have a reasonable probability that you're going to find something."

He said one obstacle to a formal inquiry was the issue of extraterritorial application of U.S. antitrust laws, which has prompted foreign criticism in various government enforcement cases in recent years.

Although there is no question that the Aramco partners, which enjoy no special antitrust immunity, are subject in all their activities to U.S. antitrust laws, there are doubts that a full-scale investigation could be made without involving other governments.

The January meeting was conducted at a time of world oversupply and when the Saudi benchmark

crude carried an official price of \$34 a barrel, well above the price at which the four companies could have purchased supplies elsewhere.

According to one account, the partners had decided to warn Sheikh Yamani that they would further cut their oil purchases unless the kingdom cut its prices or imposed new curbs on production. It is not known whether, in fact, prices were discussed at the Jan. 4 meeting, but Mr. Keller of Standard of California, when asked afterward whether Saudi Arabia would agree to a price cut, reportedly said: "I haven't had any signs of that anywhere."

Neither Standard of California nor Exxon, which were asked Thursday for comment, had responded by early evening.

Meetings of consortium executives and Saudi officials have taken place periodically for decades. Most have been routine sessions, company spokesman say. Prices are discussed on a one-to-one basis between the companies and the Saudi government, according to the spokesman.

There are also said to have been special meetings involving one or more top corporate officials, usually at the initiative of Sheikh Yamani.

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Mr. Shultz mentioned several recent meetings with Mr. Dobrynin. But sources on both sides said that little, or nothing, was achieved. Nonetheless, the re-establishment of this channel remains the one surviving result of the Reagan initiative in mid-February.

Since he arrived in Washington in March 1982, Mr. Dobrynin has played a central role in crises and negotiations, from the Cuban missile crisis of 1962 through the strategic arms talks with the Carter administration. When delicate messages were to be passed or bargaining room sounded out, secretaries of state called in Mr. Dobrynin for private chats and drinks.

Mr. Dobrynin's easy access to the White House and the State Department was tempered sharply under Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. and closed down further under Mr. Shultz. The Soviet Embassy began to put out the story that Mr. Dobrynin, fact, he was waiting his time.

At a date the White House still would not provide, Mr. Reagan called him in to a meeting at the time of Lech Walesa's death.

Asked about this Thursday, a White House official said they addressed "a comprehensive agenda" including human rights, arms control and other issues. No further comment would be made.

But other administration officials said Mr. Reagan told Mr. Dobrynin that he wanted the leaders of the Soviet Union to know that he was sincere about wanting to improve relations, that he was serious about arms control and that he wanted lines of communication to stay open.

Secretary of State George R. Shultz told a group of journalists Thursday that Soviet-American relations were "not particularly good right now." He said: "We need to work at the substance and if it turns out that the substance can be improved, then I think the tone of the relationship will improve."

According to diplomatic sources, the Reagan overture was followed by a series of high-level positive signals given publicly by Soviet leaders. But officials said the whole effort seemed to have failed apart in the aftermath of Mr. Reagan's speech in early March accusing the Soviet Union of being the "evil empire," and Soviet leader Yuri V. Andropov, in turn calling Mr. Reagan a liar.

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Turkey is the first net exporter of food products that Mr. Block has visited on his 10-day tour of North Africa and the Middle East to drum up interest in U.S. agricultural exports.

Mr. Block and the United States wanted to be more aggressive in exporting to the Turkish market and had decided to station a full-time U.S. agricultural attaché in Ankara.

Block Declares Turkey Backs U.S. Against EC

Reuters

ANKARA — The United States said Friday that it had gained Turkey as a new ally in its battle against European Community food subsidies.

Agriculture Secretary John R. Block said after a series of meetings here that American and Turkish officials discussed their common problems over EC price-support programs, which the United States says undercut food exports from both countries on world markets.

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2 at Pentagon Oppose Faster Laser Research

By George C. Wilson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The same day that President Ronald Reagan made his speech urging research into defenses against strategic missiles, two Pentagon officials castigated against speeding up the current pace of research.

Major General Donald L. Lumberson of the air force, coordinator of the Pentagon's directed-energy weapons program, which includes lasers, said March 23 that he would not recommend spending more money than is already budgeted to find ways to stop missiles with beams of light shot from space.

John L. Gardner, director of defensive systems in the Pentagon's research office, said that in discussing such exotic ideas as defense based in space, "we cannot proceed much farther than we are currently proceeding before we would confront the bounds" of the antiballistic-missile treaty.

Despite his tough and derogatory public statements about the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko, who stated in a Pravda interview on Feb. 23 that he was getting nowhere, that does not mean that Mr. Reagan did not intend to close down communication. They pointed to an interview he gave to a British journalist published on March 20, in which he said he could foresee a summit meeting with Mr. Andropov sometime this year.

He also said in that interview that he was in touch with Mr. Andropov, "seeking areas of discussion for a meeting that could be beneficial to both sides." In a question other lawmakers

are expected to pursue in other hearings after the Congressional Easter recess, Senator Dan Quayle, an Indiana Republican, asked General Lumberson: "Can you recommend to the committee an acceleration of the space-based laser technology program on technical grounds?"

"Senator, no, I cannot at this point in time," the general replied. "A great amount of thought went into the plan which was submitted by the secretary last year, and which is the plan for space-based lasers that we are working against."

"In balance with other programs of the Defense Department," he said, "we stand behind that plan and would not recommend an acceleration at this point."

George A. Keyworth, Mr. Reagan's science adviser, said after the president's speech that lasers were "a very promising" way to destroy Soviet missiles before they could hit the United States.

General Lumberson and Mr. Gardner expressed those views before a Senate Armed Services panel on strategic nuclear systems. Their testimony indicates that many Defense Department professionals were caught by surprise when Mr. Reagan called for an unclassified ABM effort.

Although Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger knew in advance about the president's call for a "comprehensive" effort to perfect a missile defense, his remarks since then indicate that only now is the administration drafting a blueprint for doing more than the Pentagon has been doing all along.

In a question other lawmakers

presence of Cuban military forces in Angola under present circumstances and called on the United States to create conditions to permit them to be sent home.

The African leader, fresh from discussions with Mr. Reagan, Secretary of State George P. Shultz and other U.S. officials, described the presence of the Cubans as necessary to counter the "illegal" occupation by South African forces of parts of Angola and of neighboring South-West Africa (Namibia).

Pretoria assumed control of South-West Africa after the German defeat in World War I and in recent years has been fighting guerrillas seeking independence for the former colony.

In a breakfast meeting sponsored by the Georgetown Center for Strategic and International Studies, Mr. Kaunda urged the

United States to take the lead in obtaining the withdrawal of the South African forces from Angola and Namibia. If this were done, he said, "all the front-line countries, much more so Angola, would like the Cubans to go back home."

The front-line countries are Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. "It is Washington that must move," Mr. Kaunda said. "If Washington does not move in the right direction, we all suffer."

Chinese Minister to Paris

PARIS — China's minister of foreign trade, Mrs. Chen Muwei, will begin a week's visit to France Wednesday, the French Foreign Trade Ministry said Friday. President François Mitterrand will visit China next month.

■ Supports Cuban Troops
Earlier, Don Oberstar of The Washington Post filed the following dispatch from Washington:

Mr. Kaunda said Thursday that he very strongly supported the

Nicaragua Aides Warn Of 'Broader Conflict'

By Edward Cody
Washington Post Service

MANAGUA — The government of Nicaragua has asserted that U.S.-backed counterrevolutionary forces have made a new thrust across the Honduran border into northeastern Nicaragua and warned that "a broader conflict" with Honduras could result.

The denunciations by Defense Minister Humberto Ortega Savarr and Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto Brockmann on Thursday marked the second time in two weeks that Nicaraguan leaders have mentioned the possibility of war with Honduras because of stepped-up attacks by anti-Sandinist guerrillas operating from Honduras.

The Nicaraguan government asserts that the Reagan administration is working through former Nicaraguan National Guard officers and the Honduran Army, to destabilize the Sandinists. The revolutionary leadership came to power in July 1979 after toppling Anastasio Somoza.

"We do not want to dramatize things," Mr. d'Escoto said, "but I think it is obvious that to the degree the Honduran leadership keeps betraying the Honduran people ... to the degree the Honduran leadership keeps using its territory for harboring the Nicaraguan people, has almost no road communications, making government control difficult at best."

In addition, an estimated 13,000 Mikitos, opposing forced relocation by the Sandinists, have fled to Honduras. They have gone to refugee camps near Moror, becoming a ready manpower pool for counterrevolutionary organizers almost from the beginning of Sandinist rule.

Nicaraguan exile leaders in Florida and Costa Rica say one Mikito leader, Brooklyn Rivera, has allied his followers with such anti-Sandinist figures as Edén Pastora and Alfonso Robelo, who are headquartered in San José,

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Financial Connections

Interest rates, as you may have noticed, have been inching slightly but steadily upward for the past month or so. It is nothing dramatic or, so far, terribly significant, merely a reminder that the coming recovery is not going to solve all of America's economic troubles. Interest rates are clearly not going to follow the trend of inflation downward. Over the past winter inflation has been negative; consumer prices in February were actually just a bit lower than they were last November. But interest rates are not moving with them.

Because interest rates have edged up, dollar rates against other currencies are also up a little. And because that makes American exports harder to sell, by the same slight degree, it is not helpful for American employment. The drop in American exports last year was chiefly responsible for the unexpected prolongation of a recession that, everyone thought a year ago, would surely end last spring.

The rise in the interest rates is a reaction to the rapid increases in the money supply and the swelling federal deficit. Usually the government's borrowing requirements in the spring quarter are negligible, because of income tax filings in April. This year is apparently going to see a startling departure from that pattern. One economist, Henry Kaufman of Salomon Brothers, the investment banking firm, estimates that the Treasury will need to

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Profiles and Justice

In their own legalistic way, the Supreme Court justices do play rough. Consider what William Rehnquist called Byron White's opinion in an airport arrest case recently: a "meandering opinion," replete with "opaque nuances," one that "stutters, fudges and fumbles" — fine as an impressionist painting, "but the same cannot be said if it is to be judged by the standards of a judicial opinion."

Justice White had delivered the court's judgment reversing a drug conviction in an opinion explaining why a "drug courier profile," often used to identify suspected smugglers, is not always enough to justify an arrest.

Drawing such careful distinctions is hard work for moderate judges, and easy for absolutists. Yet it is the court's vital task to draw the line between lawful police activity and the invasion of citizens' rights.

Far from vituperation, Justice White and his co-signers deserve credit for trying.

The opinion acknowledged that airports searches and other encounters between police and citizens are so varied that courts cannot always lay down rules that are both clear and simple. "Nevertheless," as Justice White said, "we must render judgment."

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Bishops and Disobedience

The British churches, all of which have agonized over the moral issues of nuclear defense, are now to be invited to agonize over the related issue of civil disobedience. The international affairs department of the British Council of Churches has produced a report which favors the right to withhold taxes and the use of nonviolent but illegal forms of protest by those who oppose nuclear defense policy on moral grounds.

Before the churches concerned have even begun to digest the argument, let alone the conclusions, the government's controversial bill extending police powers has raised the matter in a quite different way. Like such groups as the British Medical Association, the bishops of the Church of England have declared their resistance to the bill, particularly the potential invasion of priestly confidence enshrined in the proposed powers of search. The BMA has indicated that doctors will, on grounds of conscience, break the law if it is passed. The bishops could hardly do less, if it came to the point, than the doctors. This would be civil disobedience.

— Clifford Longley in *The Times* (London).

Gadhafi's Isolation Grows

The announcement of a coming friendship and cooperation pact between the Soviet Union and Libya is an initiative that benefits Libya more than the Soviets (who know the Arab-Islamic world offers varied and more promising opportunities) and the Qadhafi regime more than Libyans themselves. Colonel Qadhafi is constantly more isolated and more threatened. Not only is he in the sights of President Reagan, who from time to time produces military action to show that his verbal ardor can materialize at any moment; not only is he singled out by the Western countries, which accuse him of stirring up all sorts of terrorism and of financing subversive movements — he is also rejected by most Arab countries. Current active diplomatic move-

— The Bangkok Post.

FROM OUR APRIL 2 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Trouble Feared in Haiti

PORTE AU PRINCE, Haiti — The excitement against General Coicoon is growing. Madame Gallette who is in prison, has confirmed to the judge General Merette's statement about General Coicoon being the real author of the conspiracy of March 15 and that he spoke of killing whites. The people are terrorized by the negro General Coicoon and declare him to be capable of anything. Preparations have been made to defend the French legation. Fresh troubles are feared, for the rivalry between negroes and mulattoes is becoming most acute. So great is the anxiety that the intervention of the United States appears to be desired, and not only by the foreign residents.

1933: Jewish Shops Boycotted

BERLIN — Of all the topsy-turvy happenings of this eventful age no spectacle has been more curious than that witnessed here yesterday — one of the most highly civilized nations making discrimination against the entire race of Jews. The 24-hour boycott of all Jewish shops, which is likely to be resumed if anti-German propaganda abroad does not totally cease, was carried out all over the Reich. After the boycott began at 10 o'clock, bands of brownshirts went around the town pasting labels consisting of a big yellow spot on a black background — the sign that the Jews were forced to wear on their sleeves in the days of the ghetto — on the windows of Jewish shops.

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Violence and Hope in Central America

By Lawrence A. Pezzullo

WASHINGTON — Central America has become surrealistic. The Sandinistas, who advertise their revolution as a religious experience, treat the pope to a Roman circus. The Salvadoran military expends more energy in internal squabbles than in fighting insurgents. President Reagan calls El Salvador the "tumult" of the hemisphere. No wonder people are confused.

Central America has been plagued by violence for decades without attracting much notice. Why all the attention now?

The collapse of the Somoza dynasty in July 1979 broke a psychological logjam for change that had been building throughout the region for decades. The fear generated by the rapid change that followed is evident in Nicaragua, where self-proclaimed revolutionaries are ineffective in dealing with it, as in El Salvador and Guatemala, where vested interests cling to the past.

One myth must be put to rest. The Somoza regime fell because it was corrupt and turned all sectors of Nicaraguan society against it. Anastasio Somoza, not Fidel Castro, was the villain.

There was no way to save Gen. Somoza. His closest allies in Central America turned their backs on him. The Carter administration was present at the wake, but was hardly blame for his demise. The Nixon administration should have advised Gen. Somoza not to run for an "illegal" second term in 1974. A political opening at that time would have permitted the democratic opposition an opportunity to build a political transition from dictatorship to democracy.

The last opportunity to pave the way to a non-violent transition of power came during the OAS-sponsored mediation from October 1978 to January 1979. The United States, Guatemala and the Dominican Republic, representing the OAS, attempted unsuccessfully to get Gen. Somoza to negotiate seriously with a coalition of predominantly moderate forces. In aborting that effort, he radicalized the political environment and fostered the popular insurrection that toppled him. He created the Sandinista power base among noncommitted Nicaraguans, something the Sandinistas, even with help from Fidel Castro, were unable to achieve on their own.

Gen. Somoza dragged the National Guard down with him. Its destruction sent a clear signal to other armed forces in Central America.

Gen. Somoza's fall acted as a catalyst for change because it destroyed the illusion of the permanence of the "old order" in Central America. Groups of all political persuasions perceived his fall in symbolic terms: each calculating — more often miscalculating — how it would affect its future. Enlightened sectors of the military in El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala embraced reform programs to avoid suffering the same fate as the Nicaraguan National Guard.

The overthrow of the moribund Salvadoran regime of President Carlos Humberto Romero in October 1979 was engineered by a cabal of reform-minded military officers.

Three years later Gen. Efraim Rios Montt, similarly motivated, toppled a repressive military-controlled Guatemalan government.

Guerrilla groups throughout the region interpreted the Sandinista victory as evidence that Central America was ripe for revolution. The Sandinistas helped create this illusion by deliberately misleading their own access to power. It was not the result, as they boasted, of their defeating the National Guard, but rather the consequence of a popular insurrection by the Nicaraguan people of all political stripes.

Mr. Castro bought the "domino theory," which local guerrilla groups were feeding him to get his support. As the "godfather" of Latin American revolutions, he was unable to ignore their arguments. Indeed, he could not rule out the possibility that the era of Central American revolution had arrived. His intelligence came from covert agents given to action, not objective analysis. So Mr. Castro became a believer, conditioning his support on the unification of guerrilla factions in each country.

The oligarchy in El Salvador and kindred spirits in Guatemala and, to a lesser extent, in Honduras saw the walls closing in on them and mounted a major campaign to convince the political right in the United States that "communism," not their exploitative and corrupt

practices, was the root cause of instability.

The internal drama in Central America centers on the interplay of these forces: legitimate political parties scarred by repression and denied the experience to develop political skills, enlightened business leaders tormented by the corruption of a tarnished business sector, an embattled media and, most important, semiliterate peasants and indigenous people who suffer the failures and abuses of governors.

Opportunists of all stripes, some indigenous and some outsiders, jump on and off bandwagons. Various actors in the international community add their voices. And instead of helping Central Americans search for solutions, Washington unwillingly becomes part of the problem.

The United States has entered into a play of forces that it neither understands nor can control. Neither the extreme right, which is wedded to the past, nor the extreme left, which offers another form of repression, is a viable force.

By identifying Cuban/Soviet subversion as the cause of the Central American turmoil, Washington shields the abusive factions from taking responsibility for their failings, and lessens the pressure on them to change.

At the same time it gives the Cubans and Soviets more credit than they deserve among a population unhappy with the status quo and pressing for change. North Americans repeat the historical error of positioning themselves, the most change-oriented society on the globe, as seemingly defending the status quo.

Central Americans will have to come to grips with their intimately intertwined national and regional problems, and the United States can help. There is no sure way to curb Cuban involvement than to strengthen the historical Central American interest in regional cooperation.

But by speaking impetuously and substituting posturing for thoughtful policy, Washington is losing support both at home and with an important hemispheric and world audience that is tired of listening to its clichés.

The writer, now retired, was U.S. ambassador to Nicaragua from 1979 to 1981. He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

buy as few foreign machines as possible, then to work hard to produce something as good or better.

In agricultural goods, the protective power of the farm lobby is unshaken. After 20 years of effort, America has moved only from 1 to 1.4 percent of the cigarette market. Cigarette quotas do nothing except line producers' pockets at the expense of the Japanese consumer, who otherwise would be able to buy cheaper American or Australian meat.

One gets the feeling that Mr. Nakasone is trying harder than any recent Japanese prime minister to shake off unfair practices. He meets some resistance in the Japanese bureaucracy and in the business world. But to survive he will have to pacify Japanese public opinion that fears his hawkish trend in military affairs.

The Japanese policy still is to

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

In Christ's Name?

Regarding "Reagan and His Political Opponents Escalate Religious and Moral Rhetoric" (IHT, March 23):

Ronald Reagan claims that critics of his policies on arms control and military spending try to place the United States in a "position of moral inferiority" and that the Cold War is "a struggle between right and wrong, good and evil." The irony is that he continues to arm El Salvador while the rape and murder of five U.S. churchwomen by Salvadoran National Guardsmen goes unresolved.

Moreover, what are widely regarded as indiscretions by Mr. Nakasone on his recent trip to America — where he displayed a hawkish stance toward Moscow to the point of offering to make the Japanese islands an "unsinkable aircraft carrier" — have weakened his popular support.

As a result, factions in his Liberal Democratic party are already gunning for him. They think Mr. Nakasone is willing to make too many concessions to the United States on trade and economic issues.

A further complication is that the Reagan administration is now pressing what amounts to an unmitigating effort to get Japan to beef up not only the total amount of its defense expenditures, but its true military capabilities in the present year.

Washington regards the Soviet Union as the enemy. But most Japanese, although uncomfortable with needless provocations from the Russians, still prefer to regard the Soviet Union as a difficult neighbor.

One problem is that Tokyo is not really sure how much of an additional military budget will satisfy the Reagan administration.

There is no longer any disposition to contest Washington's point that Japan is getting a "free ride" when its budget calls for less than 1 percent of GNP for defense. At the first opportunity, Mr. Nakasone intends to try to pull the Diet into a committee breaking the 1-percent barrier.

But U.S. officials have been emphasizing to their counterparts here that merely to break into the 1.5- or 2-percent zone of defense spending will not relieve Japan of the "free ride" charge. There is talk of "burden sharing" that can be achieved only if Japan expands economic assistance abroad and undertakes vaguely defined political and diplomatic responsibilities around the world.

Let the good people of St. Paul's go back to the Epistles that their patron saint sent to the young churches of his parish-at-large. They will find

therein no suggestions implying the efficacy of "Pray now and get paid later" that appear to have intrigued the burghers of Darien. Paul of Tarsus was not entirely good works; he simply pointed out that they were the rightful expression of a Christian faith and were moreover irrelevant to one's credentials with God. Obviously, moral principles are an essential basis for a high quality of life hereabouts. But they are not the invention of Christ and they have nothing to do with the ultimate significance of Christianity.

THOMAS C. SCHULLER, Munich.

Regarding "Connecticut Congregational Preaching Ethics in Business" (IHT, March 2): by Michael Wines:

Christians the world over should bewail the distortion of their faith as implied in Mr. Wines' report on the daylong seminar sponsored by St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Darien, Connecticut. The theme of the gathering — "Is Christ chairman of your board?" — is an affront to the essential tenets of Christianity.

Courageous reporters have researched and written two controversial stories (IHT, March 29) that are embarrassing to the U.S. government. Thomas O'Toole ("Documents Reveal U.S. Role in Protection of Nazi Criminals in Postwar Era") exposes the lack of U.S. cooperation with the allies in the handling of Nazi war criminals after the war. Stephen Kinsler ("Visits to an Anti-Semitic Camp") presents direct evidence contradicting recent statements by

U.S. and Honduran representatives to the United Nations Security Council concerning alleged non-support of Nicaraguan insurgents.

Democracy is stronger because we have such newspapers and such journalists. Front-page international publication of stories critical of our government gives greater credence to the International Herald Tribune's worldwide coverage, such as the astonishing new evidence (IHT, March 24) of a Bulgarian connection in the assassination attempt on the pope. I wish the governments of Poland and the Soviet Union — to mention only two of many countries, East and West — could realize how much their societies would benefit from developing a strong free press.

PROF. JOHN A. ERNST, University of California, Santa Barbara, California.

Relief in Lebanon

Regarding "A Blanket, Candy, a Frisbee" (IHT, March 16) by Dan Connell:

As Beirut residents, we appreciate the perceptive comments of Mr. Connell. We would like to make one correction and one addition.

Agencies like Save the Children, Oxfam, Catholic Relief Services and the Middle East Council of Churches (Protestant and Orthodox) assist needy residents of Lebanon across the board. Even the church-related institutions they help do not discriminate on any basis other than need.

As for the addition: We are most concerned over the negative position taken by current Lebanese authori-

The Jews Who Can't Emigrate

By Leopold Unger

JERUSALEM — Professor Nahum Neiman, 72, is a Soviet Jewish scholar who has been waiting since 1975 for a passport to come in Israel with his only child. His requests to leave have been refused regularly, although, as he says, "I haven't got much time left."

As a result of this permanent frustration of his rights, Prof. Neiman joined Andrei Sakharov and his wife in founding the Helsinki Group, which, until its recent KGB-initiated breakup, recorded violations of civil rights in the Soviet Union.

The professor addressed a letter to the Madrid conference that has placed the issue of Soviet Jews on the agenda of those international talks. He asked a simple question: If the Helsinki follow-up sessions are not able to solve a patently clear violation of civil rights such as the one I represent, what good are you?

The Madrid conference could receive many letters of this kind. More than 400,000 Jews who have been invited by relatives in Israel may find themselves in the same situation as Prof. Neiman, since the number of refusals of the right to leave the Soviet Union has risen since since the "liberal" Yuri Andropov came to power.

From 1970 to 1982 about 270,000 Jews were allowed out, but only 2,700 in 1982. Emigration has practically ceased: The average dropped from 4,500 departures a month in 19

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Head of FTC Expects Decision On GM-Toyota Accord by June

WASHINGTON (LAT) — The Federal Trade Commission will decide within two months whether to approve or oppose a proposal by General Motors and Toyota to jointly produce small cars in California, according to FTC Chairman James C. Miller.

Mr. Miller said Thursday that the agency had received a broad outline of the GM-Toyota agreement but needed more "technical details" before deciding on the partnership arrangement.

The two automakers announced Feb. 14 that they planned to build a new Toyota-designed Chevrolet at an idle GM plant in California starting in late 1984.

Caracas Debt Request Reported

NEW YORK (Reuters) — Venezuela has told an advisory committee of 12 creditor banks that it would like a 10-year rescheduling of about \$10 billion of short-term public sector debt due this year, banking sources said Friday.

They said Venezuela made the request Thursday in New York at an initial meeting of the advisory group, which heard a detailed presentation of the country's economic prospects from Finance Minister Arturo Sosa.

MIM Signs Coal Project Financing

NEW YORK (NYT) — MIM Holdings has signed a financing package worth \$630 million for its Newlands-Collinsville-Abbot Point project in Australia, which is expected to produce more than 6 million tons of coal a year. MIM, an affiliate of Asarco, said the plan was put together by a consortium of Australian, American, Japanese, French, West German, Swiss and Canadian banks.

Drysdale Chairman Pleads Guilty

NEW YORK (NYT) — Joseph V. Ossorio, chairman of Drysdale Securities, has pleaded guilty to charges of making fraudulent reports inflating the value of investment accounts involving several million dollars.

Company Notes

Allegheny Ludlum Steel union workers have agreed to a new 41-month contract. Nippon Electric has changed its name to NEC Corp.

U.S. Trims Duty-Free List

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has signed an order reducing by \$1.4 billion, to \$7 billion, the value of imports from developing countries that may enter the United States duty-free.

The products, which range from Mexican beer to office calculators from Singapore, were deemed sufficiently competitive to stand on their own in the U.S. market.

The practical effect will be to

make the products more expensive. Carta Blanca beer from Mexico, now exempt from tariffs, sells for about \$4.70 a six-pack retail. The duty on beer is 24 percent; the new tariff means a six-pack will cost 16 cents more, including the retailer's markup, trade sources said.

Since the mid-1970s, the United States, as most industrial countries, has granted duty-free treatment to a large number of products from poor countries — the so-called

Generalized System of Preferences, or GSP — to help the countries sell more and pay their way in the world.

But the products have been competing increasingly with domestic goods, so there has been heavy pressure, especially because of the recession, to reduce the concessions.

The product list on which the concessions are granted has been reviewed periodically by the Carter and Reagan administrations. Mr. Reagan's action, Thursday was by far the largest single withdrawal of preferences.

The product list on which the concessions are granted has been reviewed periodically by the Carter and Reagan administrations. Mr. Reagan's action, Thursday was by far the largest single withdrawal of preferences.

Stanley Neuman, a trade consultant who represents many domestic clients, said the move was "more in keeping with the intent of Congress that GSP not be used in such a way as to hurt import-sensitive industries."

The United States will still grant duty-free status to 3,000 products imported from 140 developing countries. The authority to provide these concessions expires Jan. 3.

Trade officials said privately that one reason for lopping off so many of the preferences this year was to prepare the way for what is expected to be a tough battle in Congress when the administration asks to renew the authority. Reducing the preferences could make renewal easier to pass.

Because of the 1984 elections the administration is expected to introduce renewal legislation by this summer and seek passage later this year. One trade official said the administration might seek authority to grant concessions to the more advanced developing countries only if they agreed to remove some of their obstacles to U.S. exports.

"Although refining margins have begun to improve, they're still deeply depressed," he said.

Reagan Weighs Raise In Motorcycle Tariffs

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan's trade advisers are urging him to impose sharp tariff increases on motorcycles during the next five years to help Harley-Davidson, according to administration officials.

Harley, with plants in Wisconsin and Pennsylvania, is the only U.S. manufacturer left in a market that has come to be increasingly dominated by the Japanese companies Honda, Kawasaki, Suzuki and Yamaha.

By statute, the president has until Sunday to act on the company's petition for import aid under the so-called "escape clause," authorizing help for industries severely hurt by import penetration.

The auto industry tried to get similar aid in 1980, but the administration prevailed on Japan to re-

strain shipments of cars into the United States.

The recommendation on the president's desk, one key source said Thursday, would raise the current 4.4-percent tariff to 45 percent in the first year of protection. In the second year it would drop to 35 percent, in the third to 20 percent, in the fourth to 15 percent and in the fifth year to 10 percent.

The proposals are similar to those made by the U.S. International Trade Commission, which decided in January that imports were causing severe damage to Harley.

Motorcycle prices now range from about \$1,000 to more than \$5,000. Market sources said that the duties would probably not raise prices more than 10 percent because of depressed sales and high stocks of unsold bikes.

Tosco to Report Operating Loss, Holds Debt Talks

New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Tosco Corp., one of the largest independent U.S. oil refiners, has announced that it expects to report a \$40-million operating loss for the first quarter and said that its bankers had waived certain covenants to avoid putting the company in default on its loans.

Tosco has been paying its loans on schedule, its bankers said Thursday, but because of its losses it has not been able to comply with some technical details of its loan agreements. Tosco is negotiating with its bankers to revise some of those covenants and to arrange additional security. It has agreed not to draw on its revolving credit agreement during negotiations.

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"Although refining margins have begun to improve, they're still deeply depressed," he said.

Aide's Role Examined In Paradyne Inquiry

By Robert Pear

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A computer expert who used to work at the Social Security Administration is now working for a computer company that won a \$10-million contract to provide a telecommunications system linking 1,400 Social Security offices.

The computer programmer, Alfred Leung, said Thursday that as an employee at Social Security headquarters in Baltimore, he had helped to write technical specifications for the contract, awarded in March 1981 to Paradyne Corp. of Largo, Florida.

The Securities and Exchange Commission charged March 25, in a civil complaint, that Paradyne had used fraud to win the contract, the biggest ever awarded by the Social Security Administration. The company has denied any impropriety, saying that the charges were "without merit."

When Mr. Leung left the government in September 1980, after eight years at Social Security, he was deputy director of the Office of Data Communications. Since April 1981, he said, he has been a consultant for Paradyne to help the company meet the specifications of its contract with Social Security. In a telephone interview from his office, less than a mile from Social Security headquarters, Mr. Leung said that he had talked to Social Security employees "on almost a day-to-day basis" to discuss the contract.

He said that he saw no conflict of interest because he had not been the contracting officer and had not been on the committee that had chosen Paradyne from a field of nine bidders. In addition, Mr. Leung said that lawyers at the Department of Health and Human Services had found that the federal ethics law did not bar him from working for Paradyne.

But Fred Schutzman, a Social Security official, who had looked into the matter in 1981, said Thursday: "I was very much concerned whether it was ethical for Mr. Leung to be associated with Paradyne. I went along with the decision by the Office of the General

Counsel, but personally felt very uneasy about it."

At that time, Mr. Schutzman was associate commissioner of Social Security in charge of the Office of Assessment, which evaluates programs and investigates fraud. He now runs the agency's child-support-enforcement program.

Fred T. Melberg, a vice president of Paradyne, said that Mr. Leung "had some experience and background that was helpful to us in implementing the contract with the Social Security Administration."

Mr. Leung said, "My contribution was to provide insight into the requirements, how the procurement process works and how Social Security is structured."

Federal law prohibits government employees from doing certain types of work after they leave the government. For example, the law says that a former federal employee may not represent or make "any oral or written communication" with the government for a private party in connection with a contract or other matter in which he participated "personally and substantially" as a government employee. This establishes a lifetime bar to people switching sides on a contract or other "particular matter." If a person is convicted of violating this section of the law, he can be fined up to \$10,000 and jailed up to two years.

Japan Banks to Sell Bonds to Individuals

By Robert Pear

TOKYO — Banks will soon start selling national bonds over the counter for the first time since 1945 in an effort to aid the national budget, the Finance Ministry said Friday.

The government hopes the sales of 10-year bonds to individuals through about 15,000 bank branches will help the smooth flotation of a large amount of bonds needed to finance the budget for the current fiscal year, which started Friday. The bank sales are expected to begin as soon as the budget is approved by the Diet, or parliament.

Other Markets

Close prices to local currencies

April 4

Milan

Close prices to local currencies

Class Prev.

Bank

Commercial

Finance

Industrial

Services

Transport

Utilities

Others

Stocks

Corporate

Securities

Bank Note

Bank Note Print.

Bank Note

ARTS / LEISURE

The Implausibility of 'Ben'

By Michael Gibson
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — One of the more implausible artistic events of recent years is the more or less simultaneous presentation of the work of Ben Vautier, better known as Ben, in 14 different places in Paris — art galleries, a theater and a cinema.

Ben is the foremost French spokesman of Fluxus; a movement recently described by an American critic as "Dada plus vanderlei." As such he is part clown, part philosopher — although his philosophy is rather like one of those Lingueux machines that take off with a reading noise, break into steam and sparks and finally destroy themselves.

Ben is hyperactive with a manic capacity for work and worry and talk. Like Yasser Arafat, he always manages to have a three-day battle on his chin, and he goes around in a Volkswagen van inscribed with the "wisdom of Ben" — a creaky, mucky old vehicle that hardly leads one to take him seriously. Still, it may give one pause to realize that his Jerry-built "boutique" from Nice (a sort of portable favela with inscriptions) is now enshrined in the National Museum of Modern Art at the Pompidou Center. It was known as Nica, as the Gerdi BDIT — for "Ben doute de tout" (Ben has doubts about everything).

As far as can be ascertained, he was born in Naples in 1935, the son of an Irish mother, and a French-speaking Swiss father. He grew up in Turkey, Egypt and Greece and settled in Nice in 1949. He speaks English with a French accent laced with brogue, and French inflected by something hard to place, possibly Egyptian Irish.

Ben has been active as an artist (or whatever he may be) since 1958 and has been a familiar figure on the international art scene for at least 15 years, getting himself noticed, for instance, at the 1972 Documenta in Kassel by installing a bed on a dais in one of the ground floor exhibition halls, and then getting into the bed and snoring through the inauguration.

Ben claims affiliation with Marcel Duchamp and John Cage, which is as may be. In any event his activity is based on a few simple assumptions that he drew from the dicta of Duchamp and/or Cage: Art is life and life is art, and everything is art and art is everything. Starting from this sort of premise one is bound to run into some problems of elemental logic, but these problems are the substance of Ben's work, the contradictions that feed his music-drive.

He is a great talker (talk is art); after two or three days he had a show at Daniel Templon's gallery in which he would sit behind a desk and hold forth on a subject dear to him (almost any subject is dear to him) as soon as a visitor appeared. Ben obviously represents the carnival streak in art and this suggests that he should probably be encouraged to get implausible events going in the streets at fixed dates.

The current showing of his work includes "Portraits 1962-1983" at the Galerie Beaumond (23 rue du Ranelagh through April 30), a perfect illustration of both the manic and the carnival streaks. Almost anything goes into these portraits, including the kitchen sink, empty paint cans, wire coat hangers and whatever unmentionable object happens to be handy. They are gaily slashed with paint and have absolutely no aesthetic interest in any recognized sense of the word. Their real attraction is of the sort offered by a clown — remembering that any good clown is a pro.

The Lucien Durand Gallery (19 rue Mazagran through April 9) is showing "Slow Train From China" by Ivan da Silva Bruins.

presenting "Les Bananes" — a series of bananas done on unprinted canvas with paint pressed directly out of the tube and solemnly framed in high-quality frames. Here again one must bear in mind that any carnival is an act of pleasurable insolence and vitality that stands the world on its head.

Chantal Crousel, who will be showing painted shop fronts (whatever they may be) in her gallery (80 rue Quincampoix, starting April 20) is also sponsoring a showing of Ben's films at Le Popo, a splendid Japanese extravagance of a building, now a cinema (at the corner of the rue de Babylone and rue Montmartre) at midnight April 29. The films are all shorts showing events such as Ben, wrapped from head to foot in a gummy sack, rolling somersaults band through regular weekday traffic to get to the other side of an avenue in Nice.

There is to be a Fluxus International show featuring Ben (obviously) at the J. and J. Donguy Gallery (57 rue de la Roquette, April 5 through April 30) and a show of Ben's writings: old and new, at Templeton's (30 rue Beaubourg, April 13 through May 12). These are mostly simple statements done in childish script, white on a black ground, or vice versa. Some examples: "I am a failure as an artist," "I paint for glory," "While you look at this time passes," "Who

doubts about everything."

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which and around little interest, avant-garde design was well received. Commissions from the general public, Da Silva Bruins is acknowledged by most experts and collectors of Art Deco as the leading creator of rugs and tapestries in the 1920s and '30s. To this, his studio is about the same as Emile Ruhlmann's furniture making on Jean Dunant's in lacquer and metalwork. This view was shared in the artist's lifetime. His was one of the most successful careers any artist could hope for.

Da Silva Bruins, who was born in Paris in 1881 of Brazilian parents, retained his Brazilian passport until his death in 1980. However, he had little to do with the homeland of his ancestors and was totally immersed in Parisian life. Having studied medicine and biology, he almost immediately turned to painting. He

joined his work at the Salons des Indépendants as early as 1911 and went on "standing" in paintings through 1923. From 1913, he also contributed to the Salons d'Automne, of which he remained a member until 1936. Indeed, painting was seen in nine cities in the United States. His fame even reached India, where a modern-minded loner, the Maharaja of Indore, the Sena in Paris and the Palais des Nations in Geneva.

In 1930, a traveling exhibition of his rugs was seen in nine cities in the United States. His fame even reached India, where a modern-minded loner, the Maharaja of Indore, the Sena in Paris and the Palais des Nations in Geneva.

The secret of Da Silva Bruins' success lies in the knock he had of drawing motifs from ancient arts that were familiar to the establishment and giving them a modern flavor in layout and color-scheme. Looking at the cartoons in Wednesday's sale, one could not but be astonished by the wide range of cultures from which he borrowed. The Art Nouveau and Art Deco expert Félix Marcilhac, who wrote a brief preface to the catalog and described the items, rightly mentions Aztec patterns. These were for instance the source for a splendid project in gouache and wash dated 1927. The beige motif, suggestive of a bas-relief maze, stands out against a warm red background. That was sold for 2,200 francs (about \$300).

Slow Train From China

The Associated Press

YORK, England — A 200-ton steam locomotive, built in Britain in 1935 and exported to China in the 1930s, has been handed over to the National Railway Museum in York. The train, restored since it arrived in Britain two years ago, was a gift from China.

Slow Train From China

The Associated Press

CARTAGENA, Colombia — Alejandro Obregón, who has created a magical, violent world of motion and color inspired by the Caribbean nations, has been commissioned to do a major mural at the UN Secretariat Building in New York.

In Bermuda shorts, leather sandals and a paint-stained T-shirt, the powerfully built painter, with hands like a bricklayer, is working on the hundreds of drawings and measurements necessary to project his mural onto a wall 10 meters long and 5 meters high.

"I like to think of this as a figure, a liberation of the long wall. The primary objective of a mural is that it be decorative, so I don't want to get into any heavy message," said Obregón.

But he does plan to use as a dominant motif a female figure that in one of his recent paintings represents "The Victory of Peace."

Although he studied in France and became a devotee of Picasso, his work is very much influenced by his surroundings — the living experience of the sea and mountains, and the natural symbols of strength and speed that are the bulls and eagles and barracudas of Colombia.

Obregón, 54, is a friend and drinking companion of Gabriel García Márquez, the Nobel Prize-winning Colombian novelist, who is also a product of the country's Caribbean coast. In an introduction to a catalog for a recent exposition of Obregón's work at the Organization of American States in Washington, García Márquez wrote:

"He paints, really, as if he were fishing up drowned men out of the darkness. His paintings, with horizons of thunderheads, come out dripping with fighting mimotaxis, patiotic condors, lusty goats, bellowing barracudas. In the midst of this stormy fauna of his personal mythology walks a woman crowned with Doreenine garlands, the impossible creature for whom this reinforced-concrete romantic wants to die."

More and more, this creature of beauty and youth is identified with peace in Obregón's symbolism. But this does not reduce the vitality, the achievement of a sense of motion, like a Caribbean hurricane turned into colors, that is the most distinctive feature of Obregón's paintings and murals, which are done in acrylic.

Obregón said he hoped to be able to start on the UN mural during the world body's summer recess. He works at a furious pace, and he expects to have the mural finished in less than a month.



Ben Vautier amid samples of his work.

Designs for Rugs, Tapestries Draw Low Bids

By Sourcyn Melikian
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — It doesn't pay to be a great master — the greatest in your field — if your achievement is not publicized. Even the current dearth of high-quality pieces in almost every field of art won't help in boosting prices. A striking illustration of the art market inertia when confronted with important work of a little-known type has just been provided by an auction covering 20th-century objets d'art.

The sale concluded Wednesday at Drouot by Gilles Néret-Minet included 52 designs in pen and wash or gouache done as cartoons

made up for by the worldwide network of Félix Marcilhac's business contacts. No matter where the sale is held, prices just don't vary very much.

Given the rarity of Da Silva Bruins's surviving cartoons, this state of affairs is even more remarkable. It might change soon, though. One of the main buyers at the sale was Barry Friedman, from the New York gallery, Modernism, on Madison Avenue, who specializes in Modernist furniture of the 1930s and its earlier Austrian predecessors. He is reportedly planning a rug exhibition in which the splendid cartoons should feature prominently. Prices are unlikely to

be the same after that.

It may not be long before the European and American museums that overlooked Da Silva Bruins's cartoons in Monte Carlo and Paris when most could be had for under \$500, or the Paris dealers who stood by, watching idly, will be feeding the first pangs of regret at the missed opportunity.

In 1930, a traveling exhibition of his rugs was seen in nine cities in the United States. His fame even reached India, where a modern-minded loner, the Maharaja of Indore, the Sena in Paris and the Palais des Nations in Geneva.

Other rugs clearly owed much to China, a source of inspiration that has gone unnoticed so far. One of the finest pieces is based on geometric motifs of imbricating rectangles or squares. The layout is typical of some Chinese rugs — a border, four singular motifs in the inner field, an elongated rectangular block in the center. But even more Chinese is the bichrome — deep blue on a pale golden ground. Here, the price for the cartoon was a mere \$30 francs, despite the size — 48 by 51 centimeters — partly, perhaps, because that one, like a few others, was not inscribed with Da Silva Bruins's name.

A third strong source of inspiration was Iranian art, from traditional rugs to visualizing patterns culled from architectural design. A striking case was a project dated 1925. The typical intersecting arcs and central motif reminiscent of Kufic lettering point, very precisely, to some 14th-century brick dome as the model. That sold for 1,900 francs.

Such prices may seem ludicrously low, but they were typical — the most expensive piece dated 1934, going up to a mere \$4,600 francs.

Now is this unusual. The only other time when similar rug cartoons by Da Silva Bruins came up at auction in any significant quantity, prices were comparable. This was in June 1981 at Monte Carlo, when Sotheby's auctioned 28 lots of such cartoons — some lots including several drawings. True, one drawing described as "gray stalk on a pink ground" zoomed to 24,550 francs. But the second highest price was 6,950 francs for a lot including eight drawings. Yet Sotheby's sale had been heavily advertised, and what the Drouot sale lacked in advertising was largely

enclosed man of the theater, and a new general manager, Francesco Canessa, a leading Neapolitan music critic, the old house is regaining some of its dynamism.

The applause that greeted his latest production was, of course, partly meant to acknowledge the undeniability of the performance, but partly, too, it was intended to thank the new regime. The production was the first staging ever of Mussorgsky's unfinished opera "Salammbô," composed in the early 1860s when the composer was in his 20s.

After beginning work on the opera with great enthusiasm, Mussorgsky abandoned the piece. Eventually the six numbers he had written were published posthumously in the Soviet edition of his complete works, with a note by the expert Pavel Lissner. This edition came to the attention of the conductor Zoltán Peskó, a Hungarian long resident in Italy, who prepared a performing version of the music, which was then heard in a concert in Milan in 1980. The concert was recorded and Italy's Fonit Cetra company later issued a two-LP album.

Much of the work is Peskó's, as the conductor freely declares. The six numbers Mussorgsky composed — lasting roughly 80 minutes — are complete, but for the most part in piano score. Only about 15 percent of the music was orchestrated. Peskó naturally maintained the text, the tunes and the harmony, but created his own orchestration for the rest, and, on the basis of this week's hearing, one can say it is admirably discreet. Peskó does not attempt to make the callow but gifted young composer of "Salammbô" sound like the more mature and experienced composer of "Boris Godunov." Still, the two composers were the same person, and it is fascinating to hear many characteristic turns of phrase, fragments of tunes that turn up in Mussorgsky's masterpiece.

But staging the music presented considerable problems. It was like taking a selection of "highlights" in an opera and saying to the director: "Put this." Crucial scenes — the death of Salammbo, for one — are missing. The characters (there are really only two, Salammbo and Matro) do not develop.

John Braby, "La Serenissima," Thackray Gallery, 18 Thackray Street, Kensington Square, W8, to April 15.

This is the first London show of paintings and prints of Jumar, the *nom de plume* of a Venezuelan artist. After art studies in Venezuela and forays into art education and film making, he toured museums in the United States and then came to Europe, to the Brussels Institute of Dramatic Art and Cinematography. After 18 months there, he came to London (in 1972) and enrolled in the School of Film and Television at the Royal College of Art. And there he has stayed, producing large oil and small watercolors and vivid prints, which, though at first sight abstract, are in effect firmly founded in nature and exult the poetic delights of living.

Itamar, Bromley Gallery, 15-17 Bromley Arcade, Knightsbridge, SW1, to April 16.

"He paints, really, as if he were fishing up drowned men out of the darkness. His paintings, with horizons of thunderheads, come out dripping with fighting mimotaxis, patiotic condors, lusty goats, bellowing barracudas. In the midst of this stormy fauna of his personal mythology walks a woman crowned with Doreenine garlands, the impossible creature for whom this reinforced-concrete romantic wants to die."

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Alejandro Obregón, with "Peace" figure.

Juan de Onís, International Herald Tribune

The Durability of Ronnie Scott

By Michael Zwirkin
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Financial crises are nothing new. Ronnie Scott wouldn't know what to do without them. Running a jazz club for 23 years, he is used to making money one week and losing it the next.

He's in this business because he wants to be, lousy as it is. He can invite his favorite saxophone players Zoot Sims and Joe Henderson to play for him. He has a place to play himself, a jazz musician's dream. He cannot quite understand why running a club seems to be giving him energy rather than draining it. At 55, he feels he's just getting the hang of playing the saxophone.

Many musicians consider Ronnie Scott's along with New York's Village Vanguard, one of the best jazz clubs in the world. Like the Vanguard's Max Gordon, Scott puts music before profit. Both know a key secret of a good jazz club is a friendly environment. Improvised music comes directly out of its environment. Respected musicians improvise respectable music.

In the late 1940s Scott played on ocean liners to get to New York and hear the bebop revolution live: "We were young and it was all overwhelming," he remembered recently at his club on Frith Street. "The Three Deuces on 52d Street had a guy named Pincus for a doorman. He wore a commissioner's cap. He said 'Ya just in time' when clubs close down gamblers, as we went in. He was saying the same thing when we came out."

Scott played with such British big bands as Ambrose, Ted Heath and Jack Parnell. He was a member of the Kenny Clarke-Francy Boland big band in the late 1960s. He has led his own combo for three decades. It tours Britain and the Continent regularly, and there's currently "some talk about New York." Melodic Maker magazine has called him "the grand old man of British jazz."

Last summer "Ronnie's," as it is known, was on the brink of bankruptcy. Scott and his partner Peter King saved the corporation through a loan from one of their brewery suppliers and an ingenious membership scheme. A membership costs £20. Members are admitted free Monday through Thursday for about 80 percent of the year; they pay, at a discount, for highly priced stars like Ella Fitzgerald or Buddy Rich. There are about 3,000 members and 40 new applications come in each week. The plan pumped in much-needed cash and slow nights now involve a less empty house.

Although the music is serious — music comes first, he doesn't fool around with the music — Scott's night monologues have earned him a reputation as raconteur. People tell him: "You've been telling the same jokes for 15 years but we still love them." He says it isn't true. "The jokes change. Imperceptibly, but they change. I think it

ACROSS

- 1 Massage
- 4 Evade
- 6 Medieval helmet
- 14 Nobelist in literature: 1957
- 19 Gibson
- 20 Kind of squash
- 21 Charter
- 22 Ammann's sect
- 23 Avail., weight
- 24 Arterial crunk
- 25 Norwegian
- 27 English knight?
- 30 Certain monuments
- 32 Half a snicker
- 33 Supreme Court member:
- 34 Balbonia et al.
- 35 Command to a canine
- 37 Stable
- 38 Sheepdog-Turpin gun
- 39 Incandescent linguist?
- 42 Overwhelm

ACROSS

- 45 Started a pool
- 46 Big endings
- 48 Toscani, in Sevilla
- 51 Trip in a ship
- 53 Playwright Ionesco
- 54 Ascended
- 56 Highlands hillside
- 57 Invalidate
- 59 Cowboy's need
- 60 Designer with a young lady in mind?
- 62 He never grew
- 65 Musical dir.
- 66 "Sometimes Go By"
- 67 Apprehend
- 68 Habituate
- 70 Formerly
- 71 Pronoun
- 72 Greek
- 74 Unprepared him?
- 76 White poplar
- 78 Va. neighbor
- 79 Limit
- 80 Opposite of "exempt"
- 82 Actress Allgood Legionnaire's cap

DOWN

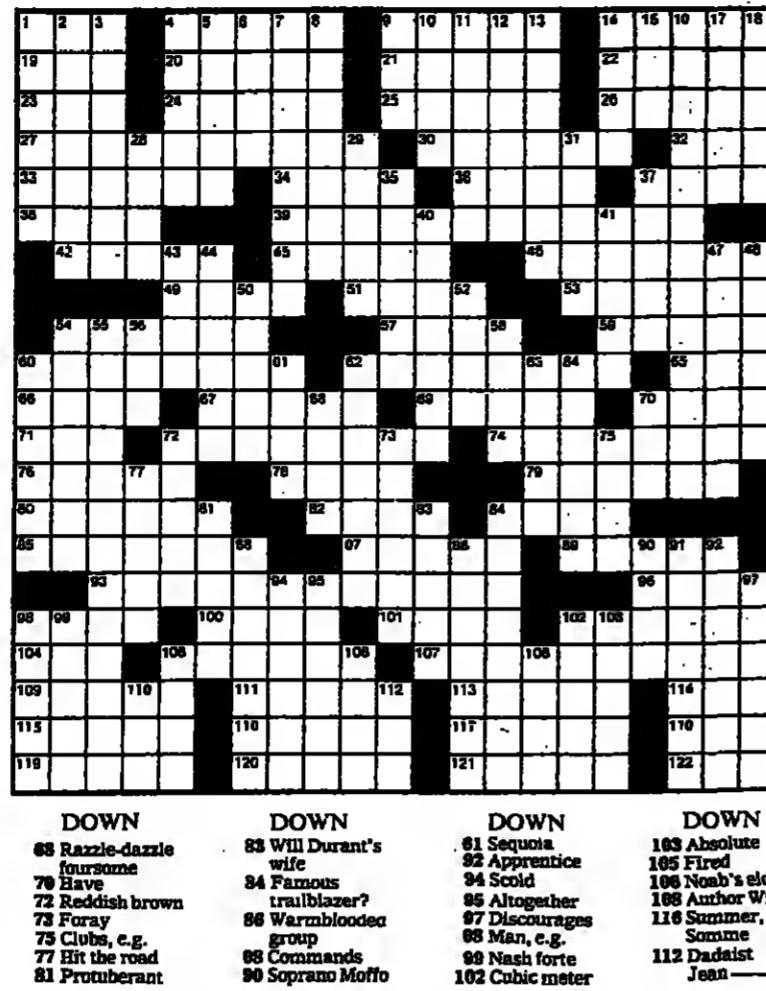
- 1 Bellamy and Edwards
- 2 Baton strokes
- 3 Scatter about
- 4 Hood, "Our Gang" actress
- 5 Lindy's hurdle
- 6 U.S.A.
- 7 W. W. I.
- 8 Hop the Orient Express
- 9 Bee mode
- 10 Speed Wagons
- 11 First First Lady
- 12 Adoration
- 13 Gunpowder item
- 14 Custody

DOWN

- 13 Castor, to Alphonse
- 16 Actress who deserved her Emmy?
- 17 Peck's early job
- 18 Radiance
- 19 Elbow-wrist
- 20 Tartan wraparound
- 31 Caine role: 1968
- 35 Silk filament
- 37 Odin's counselor
- 40 Famous
- 41 Embod., in a way
- 43 Flanders"
- 44 "Fables"

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Initial Drop By John M. Samson



BOOKS

ADVENTURES IN THE SCREEN TRADE

A Personal View of Hollywood and Screenwriting
By William Goldman. 418 pp. \$17.50. Warner Books, 75 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10019.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

ABOUT a third of the way into "Adventures in the Screen Trade" — a nuts-and-bolts account of the experiences of a successful Hollywood screenwriter — William Goldman observes that at this point in its history, the U.S. film industry, for better or worse (though probably for worse), is depending increasingly on "comic-book movies."

By this term, Goldman doesn't mean just films such as "E.T.," "Star Wars," "Raiders of the Lost Ark," "Annie," and "Conan the Barbarian." In his definition "The Deer Hunter" is a comic-book movie because, "in spite of its skill and the seriousness of its subject matter," nothing really happens to threaten the All-American hero played by Robert De Niro. Whereas Walt Disney's "Bambi," though an animated film, is not a comic-book movie, because Bambi's mother dies, and that was deeply disturbing.

This point is typical of Goldman — shrewd, practical, economical, and slightly more tough-minded than critically penetrating. But the strongest effect

it had on this particular reader was to get him thinking about the lower forms of literature and thus to remind him how much Goldman's book suggests another type of pop writing.

For "Adventures in the Screen Trade" is printed in block type on fairly pulpy paper. It makes its rather obvious points using up-to-date clichés such as "hopefully" (as in "a hopefully successful screenplay"), "terrible" (as in "terribly limited") and sentences that begin with the word "Plus."

Except for its lack of cartoon illustrations — especially the ones in the upper corners that seem to move when you flip the pages — "Adventures in the Screen Trade" reminded me of nothing so much as one of those Big-Little books that were popular just before the age of the comics.

This is not altogether a bad thing. First, it helps Goldman to pull off "The Trick," which, in an interview late in the book, the cinematographer Gordon Willis ("The Godfather," "Klute," "All the President's Men") defines as a film maker's ability "to take something that's very sophisticated and reduce it to something very simple. So that it reads out in a good way to an audience," Willis goes to say. "That's hard, because not too many people understand simplicity: They equate it with 'bad' good."

For another thing, Goldman's direct, somewhat simple-minded approach enables him to achieve unusual variety in his book. He gossips. He tries to get even with some of the people he feels he has done him wrong, like Carl Bernstein and his then-wife Nora Ephron, who in the midst of Goldman's collaboration with the producer (and co-star) Robert Redford on "All the President's Men" had what Goldman felt was the temerity to offer their own script for the film and thus attempt to undermine his own worthwhile contribution.

He tells us how to do it all, as well as how he himself sometimes did it and sometimes didn't. He informs us how it should be done and why it often isn't. He even reprints an old short story of his called "Da Vinci," then transforms it into a screampy before our eyes, and finally discusses the results with various professionals, from the designer Tony Walton to the director George Roy Hill, who offer their responses to the hypothetical problems of actually shooting "Da Vinci."

But the ultimate result of Goldman's approach is unpleasantly reductive and success-oriented. Everything seems to depend on its quality on whether it works with the largest audience and brings in the biggest megabucks. All that seems to matter is numbers. Of course this too may not be such a terrible thing. Probably it's what the U.S. film industry is all about, and Goldman is simply displaying the colors of his environment.

But finally his approach blows up in his face.

This short story called "Da Vinci" he reprints is a slightly schmaltzy and essentially rather charming sketch about an idiosyncratic barber who gives "beautiful" haircuts, despite the inordinate time he takes.

But instead of rooting for Goldman to pull off the considerable trick of transforming the tonal protestion into a cinematic metaphor for the artist, we find ourselves thinking, as Goldman has taught us to do, that it won't work, it's precious and ludicrous. Hollywood will never go for it.

And when the director George Roy Hill — whose most successful films, such as "The World of Henry Orient," "The Sting," and "The World According to Garp," are nothing if not elaborate mechanical contrivances that "work" — proceeds to attack the screenplay of "Da Vinci" for its cinematic impracticality, instead of being disappointed, we feel vindicated. We feel we have got the hang of the trade.

Of course credit must be given Goldman for including Hill's remarks and thus placing instruction above the needs of ego. But the lesson he draws from Hill is not so enlightening. "Of the Da Vinci interviews, Hill was alone in much of what he felt. But that doesn't make him wrong. And if the others had agreed, in part or in whole with his insights, that wouldn't necessarily make me wrong. But it just may."

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SPORTS

Borg Reflects on the Highs and Lows of an Eventful Career

New York Times Service
MONTE CARLO — Björn Borg, whose loss to Henri Leconte here Thursday marked his official retirement from tournament tennis at the age of 26, used the occasion of his final postmatch press conference to cite the high and low points of his illustrious career.

The three finest moments, Borg said, were the first and last of his five consecutive Wimbledon victories, in 1976 and 1980, and Sweden's Davis Cup success in 1973.

The worst disappointment, he said, was his loss to Jimmy Connors on the clay courts at Forest Hills in 1976. "That was really my year to win it," Borg said of the U.S. Open, the one major tournament to elude him despite playing in four finals. Borg was hurt for the 1977 tournament and in 1978 the U.S. Open moved to Flushing Meadows with new hard courts on which Borg would always be uncomfortable.

"In the beginning, Wimbledon was number one," said Lennart Bergelin, Borg's coach, listing his goals. "Then he wins it, and it becomes number two. When you get a few of them, you want a few of the others. You want them all."

For the last 13 years the nurturing of Borg's talent and the organization of his life have been Bergelin's calling, and the 57-year-old coach seems saddened and satisfied by the current turn of events. His dark mood lifts only when he is reminded that athletes of Borg's caliber often reverse retirement decisions.

"Most of them have always come back," Bergelin said. "You can always hope that later on he'll play a few exhibitions, maybe get a wild card and play some little tournaments and like playing. You can always hope."

The exhibitions, which occupied Borg during his 1982 leave of absence, will start immediately with a trip next week to South Korea and on to Japan. Borg said emphatically, however, that he will not pursue or accept wild card invitations to tournaments.

Beyond that, Borg's plans are vague and reflect the fact that his life has been exceptionally narrow, even for a professional athlete.

"It looks to me like he will be taking care of his deals," Bergelin said. "Later on maybe there'll be something else. I am sure it will be in tennis business, tennis life."

Borg said: "I'll probably be involved in a lot of promotional things and work with different companies. Maybe I'll do commentary for the major tournaments. I have other things in mind that I'll keep to myself. I can try other things now, find things I enjoy doing, events outside tennis. I'm ambitious in tennis. Now I'd like to be 'ambitious outside of tennis, too.'

Hélie Nastase, who is 10 years older than Borg and still playing his zesty, combative game, predicts problems for Borg in retirement. "I'm sure it will be tough for him to say goodbye to tennis," Nastase said. "I'm sure he'll have trouble in the future, miss the tournaments, miss the crowds, miss the ambiance of tennis. There's not enough to replace what you've done before."

The fans, the people have always been the nice thing," Borg said. "But I don't think I miss tournament tennis."

Borg's relief at his decision has been unmistakable this week. He seems to look people in the eye rather than duck his head at greetings as he used to. During the post-match press conferences, rather than mumble in discomfort, he answered questions

in a full voice and occasionally filled the room with surprising laughter.

"Now that I know I'm not going to play any more tennis, I feel more relaxed," Borg said. "Mentally, it had come to the point where I couldn't go out and put effort in the game anymore. It's difficult when you don't have the motivation to go out and practice three or four hours every day."

"He started at eight years old," Bergelin said, "and was always very serious about his tennis. Very concentrated at the very beginning. Finally, he felt he could not go on because he was mentally tired most of the time. I can understand even if I feel a little bit sorry."

"Winning all the time, he got more tired than anybody," Nastase said. "You get tired. Everybody gets tired, and he played more than anybody. Winning six titles at Roland Garros on clay, just that, how many miles do you think he ran?"

Then Nastase gave a fitting summary of Borg's career.

"He was perfect," Nastase said. "He was more perfect than all of us. He never made fun of a player. He never said, 'I beat you so bad,' he never got excited winning or losing. He was perfect. He was Borg."

Parcell Reaches Semifinals
Mei Purcell beat Shlomo Glickstein on Friday, 6-0, 7-5, to reach the semifinals of the Monte Carlo Open, United Press International reported. The three other scheduled quarterfinals were postponed until Saturday because of heavy rain.

Purcell outplayed Glickstein from the baseline and threatened to overwhelm him as he sped through the first 10 games.

The Israeli then settled down and produced the form that allowed him to upset Ivan Lendl in the first round, making several aces to the net and winning a string of points as Purcell failed to pass him. But his revival faltered after he won five successive games to lead, 5-4, in the second set. Purcell responded to nose in front, 6-4, and then won the tiebreaker.

The tournament referee, Renard Noat, said that the players agreed to reschedule the remaining quarterfinals for Saturday morning and hold the semifinals in the afternoon. But the weather forecast was for more rain, and it was expected that the final might be pushed back to Monday.

Two years ago the final between Jimmy Connors and Guillermo Vilas was washed out with the match tied at 5-5 in the first set. It was never completed.



United Press International
Björn Borg leaving the tennis court in Monte Carlo. The scoreboard shows that Henri Leconte won, 4-6, 7-5, 7-6.

NBA Contract Impresses U.S. Labor Experts

By William Serrin
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The agreement between the National Basketball Association and the players' union, guaranteeing the players 55 percent of the gross revenues and establishing minimum and maximum wage and benefit levels, is a creative use of collective bargaining to attempt to assist a financially troubled industry, labor experts said.

Arthur Shostak, a labor authority at Drexel University, said the union appeared to have acted in a most responsible manner. The bargaining, like negotiations that have occurred in such industries as autos, trucking and steel, he said, has allowed employers and employees to rationalize business operations.

In basketball, as in some other industries, Shostak added, certain aspects of business operations — salaries, as in basketball; or wages and work rules, as in autos, trucking or steel — sometimes went largely unchecked because times were good and profits high.

But with a recession occurring and companies facing financial problems, he said, increased empha-

sis is placed on rationalizing operations. Unions have assisted companies in that with greater willingness than is normally communicated to members, he said. Unions sometimes see that long-standing practices must change, and the troubled times can be an opportunity to achieve that, he emphasized.

In addition, Shostak said, extensive uncertainty has entered "observer leisure activities." He said that professional sports had not always received the profits expected from conventional television, and cable and pay television.

Under the agreement, gross revenues are to include gate receipts and, importantly, radio and television revenues. The cap on wages and benefits will be determined by dividing the amount produced by the 53 percent figure of 23, the number of NBA teams.

The sharing of revenues from television were issues in both the pre-football strike in 1982 and the pre-baseball strike in 1981. Fleischman said the sharing of television revenues was "something that every sports association has wanted for a long while."

In winning the gross-revenues guarantee, the basketball players essentially won what the football players were unable to win in their strike last fall. The football union had demanded 55 percent of gross revenues.

Ed Garvey, executive director of the football players' union, said that he was delighted by what the basketball players had achieved. He said that the basketball contract would assist all other pro athletes.

He insisted that the football players, in putting forth the gross-revenue proposal, had assisted the basketball players, and that the basketball contract "will help us."

The football players are guaranteed a compensation level but not a stipulated percentage of profits. In future football negotiations, Garvey said, the union's goals will center on "not what a few players get but on the percentage of profits that goes to compensation."

He said that revenue sharing, such as that contained in the basketball agreement, was "the only thing that makes sense in professional sports."

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The organizing committee had not been expected to make a recommendation until after paying inspection visits to the three countries later this month. It said, however, that the United States and Canadian applications had "deviated too much" from guidelines laid down by FIFA.

It said that Canada had proposed using only nine stadiums, instead of the 12 specified by FIFA. But it cited no such deviation in the U.S. application. The only reason it offered for rejecting the United States — and one it also applied to Canada — was that "travel distances on the North American continent" represented an "obstacle."

Soccer officials in the United States, where professional teams fly from coast to coast every day, ridiculed that rationale.

Eric King, the executive director of the Canadian organization, called it "irresponsible."

The World Cup would have given a shot in the arm to soccer in Canada," King said. "If travel time or stadiums were issues; they could have told us that years ago and saved us all a lot of time and money."

II NASL President 'Outraged'

The president of the North American Soccer League, Howard S. Samuels, expressed his anger at the FIFA panel's decision, United Press International reported.

"We do not consider this the last word," declared Richard Rothko, the spokesman for the U.S. Soccer Federation. He said that the U.S. case would be pressed right up to May 20, when the 22-member executive committee of the Zurich-based Federation Internationale de Football Association (FIFA), soccer's international governing body, is scheduled to make the final selection following three days of meetings in Stockholm. The organizing committee is made up of five members of the executive committee.

Since Brazil withdrew earlier this year, the United States, Canada and Mexico had been the only nations under consideration to replace Colombia as the host for 1986. Colombia, originally chosen in 1972 to be the 1986 host, with drew last year, citing economic difficulties. Since the World Cup began in 1930, the custom has been

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Dream for Son; Bonus for Dad—One Coach's Trail to the Final Four

By George Vecsey
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The sophomore would not shoot the ball. His jump shot was his team's best weapon against the zone defense, but he would pass the ball back to his older teammates rather than shoot.

Finally, the coach ordered a timeout and he snapped at the sophomore, "Jimmy, if you don't shoot, I might as well take you out."

Sometimes, the sophomore would be sitting on the bench when a mistake was made. No matter. In the next timeout, the coach would look straight at him while he was barking at the team.

This was at Seaford High School in the Long Island suburbs in the early 1960's. After the games, they would leave the gym together, the coach and the sophomore, Rocco and Jim Valvano.

The closeness continues to this day. Jim Valvano of North Carolina State is one of those few coaches who ever reach the Final Four of the national college basketball tournament. His surprising team was preparing to play Georgia on Saturday in Albuquerque, New Mexico, and his father and mother, Rocco and Angela, were planning to attend.

"No way we miss that one," the father says.

Saturday's game was another bonus, along with the three sons and the five grandchildren and the good health, for the senior Valvano, who has been known as Rocky since he played for Newton High in New York. He played semipro basketball for many years until he suffered temporary injuries in a car accident that killed a player and the driver, the owner of the Ulster branch of the Canadian-American League.

"I think their action is an insult not only to the soccer federations of both countries, but also to President Reagan and Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau of Canada, both of whom have expressed their undivided enthusiasm for hosting the World Cup."

Samuels said that Mexico had exerted enormous political pressure to secure the World Cup. "The question, though," he said, "is if for any reason Mexico is eventually rejected, will the World Cup be moved to Europe? This would be an insult to North and South America."

At the end of the season, Angela Valvano would cook a spaghetti dinner for the players and the cheerleaders.

"We could have taken them out to a restaurant, but that seemed so... so... formal," Rocky says.

Since the players were all his sons, Rocky Valvano never showed any self-consciousness about coaching his three natural sons, Nick, Jim and Bob. He urged Jim to shoot more often, and after a while, he says, "the other players would look for Jimmy in a tight game."

Not all the high school coaches were comfortable with letting reporters interview their players, but Rocky Valvano didn't even flinch when a young reporter asked questions about the coach who lectured his son during timeouts.

Jim Valvano was a bubbly 15-year-old. The young man later helped Rutgers attain its best seasons up to that time by passing the ball to Bobby Lloyd and taking on the toughest defensive task. After college, there was only one thing Jim Valvano wanted to be.

"I tell him that all the time: 'Jimmy, they may be in college but they're still kids. They look up to you for guidance.' You go to Jimmy's house on a weekend and you'll see the players shooting pool and listening to records. They're his friends. You see pictures of him and Derek Whittenburg hugging after a game. That's a true feeling. That's the way we were brought up. We're an emotional family."

"You know, a lot of people think Jimmy's something of a clown because he likes to joke a lot, but he's a serious kid. He works hard at what he does."

The old coach doesn't mind admitting he monitors the new coach. Through the marvels of the telephone and cable television, Rocky can call his son in Raleigh and ask, "What was your strategy on that last-second shot against Notre Dame?"

Jim's ego can handle having a father who knows the business. He even gets a laugh from it, when he tells boosters in Raleigh to blame his father for his team's mistakes.

The old coach says he doesn't keep lists of comments for his son anymore because "my son has a heckuva basketball brain; he's paid his dues." The dues included public criticism in a crowded gym, and the indications were that the sophomore was paying attention.

Crum Named Coach of Year

United Press International

ST. LOUIS — Denny Crum, who has directed the Louisville Cardinals into the NCAA Final Four for the fifth time in 12 years, has been named as the College Basketball Coach of the Year by The Sporting News.

Crum was selected Thursday by editors and correspondents of the weekly publication.

The Cardinals will carry a 32-3 record into Saturday's semifinal game against Houston in Albuquerque, New Mexico. This is the 12th straight season in which Crum, 46, has won at least 20 games. His career coaching record is 295-77.

The old coach says he doesn't

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